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HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP			HUYNH, THU V	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 12/09/05 to application filed on 08/16/2001.
2. Claims 1-6, 8-22, 24-32 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 17 are independent claims.
3. The rejections of claims 1-6, 8-22, 24-32 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 10/17/05 is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink (specification, page 2, lines 13). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-4, 14, 17-20, 30 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang et al., US 2002/0147748 A1, priority provisional 60/306,095 filed 07/2001 (applicant should use the Public PAIR web site <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair> for viewing or printing the provisional application).

Regarding independent claim 1, Huang teaches the steps of:

- analyzing a first document (Huang, figures 2B and 6C; [0014], [0026], [0055], [0056], [0071]; analyzing a source file to identify dynamic objects and meta-tags, wherein the source file is XML file (see the '095, figures 2B and 4D; pages 5, 14; page 15, first paragraph));
- analyzing a second document, wherein said second document comprises a plurality of data structure patterns (Huang, figures 4A and 4B; [0014], [0026], [0055], [0056], [0071]; analyzing a target file with inserted meta-tags and/or associated meta-tags to convert to XSL file, wherein the target file is XML, HTML or WML file, which have markup patterns (see the '095; figures 4A, 4B, 4C; page 5, 14; page 15, first paragraph)); and
- automatically generating, based upon said first and second document, a transformation document which, when processed in conjunction with said first document gives rise to a result document that comprises a substantial portion of the plurality of data structure patterns in said second document (Huang, fig.3A; [0014], [0023]-[0026], [0054]-[0056], [0056], [0071]; automatically generating a stylesheet based on the source and target files, wherein the stylesheet is used to translate the

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Huang teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Huang teaches wherein said first and second document are XML (eXtensible Markup Language) documents (Huang, [0014], [0026], [0054]; source and target files are XML files (see the '095, page 12, last paragraph – page 15, first paragraph)).

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Huang teaches wherein said transformation document is an XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformation) document (Huang, [0054], [0081], XSL transformation (see the '095, pages 5, 14; page 15, first paragraph)).

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Huang teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Huang teaches wherein automatically generating said transformation document comprises:

- selecting a particular data structure pattern from said plurality of data structure patterns in said second document (Huang, fig.6C; [0064], [0071]; in order to converting the inserted target file to XSL file by converter, a data structure pattern, such as “*Green Chili Salsa*” associated meta-tag, in the target file to find a corresponding meta-tag using meta-tag association file (the '095; fig.4D; page 17, first paragraph));

- determining whether said first document comprises a matching data structure pattern that matches said particular data structure pattern (Huang, fig.4D; [0064], [0071]; in order to converting the inserted target file to XSL file by converter, using the meta-tag association file to determining whether the source file comprises such pattern to find the corresponding meta-tag (the '095; figures 4D and 6B; page 15, second paragraph; page 17, first paragraph)); and
- in response to a determination that said first document comprises said matching data structure pattern, inserting a template comprising one or more actions into said transformation document, said template being invoked when a particular triggering data structure pattern is encountered during processing of said transformation document, and when invoked, cause said particular data structured pattern to be create in said result document (Huang, figures 2B, 3A, 4A; [0052], [0055]; [0056], [0064], [0071]; based on finding the corresponding meta-tag by matching such pattern in source and target files, using corresponding meta-tag from the associated meta-tag file to generate XSLT. The XSLT includes a template (Huang, figures 3A, 3C, 3D), said template being invoked when "<xsl:template match='recipe'>" trigger pattern is encountered during applying the transformation document to the source XML file to provide the target file (see the '095; figures 2B, 3A, 4A, 4C; page 12, last paragraph – page 13, first paragraph; page 15, last paragraph; page 17, first paragraph).

Regarding dependent claim 14, which is dependent on claim 1. Huang teaches the steps of wherein analyzing said first document comprises: compiling a first list of data structure

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patterns that occur in said first document (Huang, fig. 6C, [0071], meta-tag association file to specify the source XML tags (see the '095, page 15, second paragraph; page 17, first paragraph); and wherein analyzing said second document comprises: compiling a second list of data structure patterns that occur in said second document (Huang, [0071]; identifying dynamic objects in the target file to find corresponding meta-tags (see the '095; page 16, last paragraph – page 17, first paragraph)).

Claims 17-20 and 30 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 1-4 and 14 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

(b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. **Claims 5, 13 and 21, 29 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang as applied to claims 1 and 4 above, and further in view of Menke, US 2002/0123878 A1, filed 02/2001.**

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4. Huang teaches the inserted target file is used to generating the XSLT, wherein the inserted target file include <xsl:> tags to associate elements or source objects in a source file (Huang, [0055], [0060], [0067], [0081] (see the '095, page 14, last paragraph – page 15)). The <xsl:> tags, such as <xsl: template match="document">, <xsl: template match="recipe">, "<xsl: value-of select="title">" (Huang, fig. 3B (see the '095, fig. 3B)); and elements of the source file, such as "<document>", "<title>", "<recipe>" (Huang, fig. 2B (see the '095, fig. 2B)). Huang also teaches generating the XSLT include a template to transform the tag <document> from the source XML file to the target file (Huang, [0052] (see the '095, page 13, first paragraph)). However, Huang does not explicitly disclose said particular triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structured pattern.

Menke teaches a dictionary file to define a match for terms to be translated (Menke, [0031]) and using a stylesheet having template being invoked when a particular triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structure pattern to translate a document (Menke, [0047], template match statement).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Menke's teaching into Huang to provide triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structured pattern, since the combination would have allowed to translate a document into another using matching pattern based on a dictionary.

Regarding dependent claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1, Huang teaches determining whether any data structure pattern occurring in said first document is identical to a

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data structure pattern occurring in said second document (Huang, fig.4A; [0064], [0071]; (see the '095, page 16, last paragraph – page 15, first paragraph)) and in response to a determination that said first document comprises said matching data structure pattern, inserting a template comprising one or more actions into said transformation document, said template being invoked when a particular triggering data structure pattern is encountered during processing of said transformation document, and when invoked, cause said particular data structured pattern to be create in said result document (Huang, figures 2B, 3A, 4A; [0052], [0055]; [0056], [0064], [0071]; based on finding the corresponding meta-tag by matching such pattern in source and target files, using corresponding meta-tag from the associated meta-tag file to generate XSLT. The XSLT includes a template (Huang, figures 3A, 3C, 3D), said template being invoked when “<xsl:template match=“recipe”>” trigger pattern is encountered during applying the transformation document to the source XML file to provide the target file (see the '095; figures 2B, 3A, 4A, 4C; page 12, last paragraph – page 13, first paragraph; page 15, last paragraph; page 17, first paragraph).

However, Huang does not disclose the action is a copy action that cause the particular data structure pattern to be copied into said result document.

Menke teaches XSLT stylesheet includes templates, said template comprising actions wherein a copy action used to copy matching element in to a destination document (Menke, page 5, paragraph 47 and fig.1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Menke's copy action into Huang to copy the particular data structure pattern into said result document when the first (source) and second (target)

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documents have identically particular data structure pattern, since copy action would have reproduced that particular data structure in the result document for transforming the first document to the result document that is at least an approximation of the second document.

Claims 21 and 29 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 5 and 13 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

9. **Claims 9 and 25 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wheeler et al., US 2002/0055932 A1, filed 08/06/2001.**

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Huang teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Huang teaches wherein automatically generating said transformation document comprises:

- selecting a particular data structure pattern from said plurality of data structure patterns in said second document (Huang, fig.6C; [0064], [0071]selecting a data structure pattern, such as “*Green Chili Salsa*” associated meta-tag, in the target file to find a corresponding meta-tag using meta-tag association file (the ‘095; fig.4D; page 17, first paragraph));
- determining whether said first document comprises a matching data structure pattern that matches said particular data structure pattern (Huang, fig.4D; [0064], [0071] using the meta-tag association file to determining whether the source file comprises

- such pattern to find the corresponding meta-tag (the '095; figures 4D and 6B; page 15, second paragraph; page 17, first paragraph)); and
- in response to a determination that said first document comprises said matching data structure pattern, inserting a template comprising one or more actions into said transformation document, said template being invoked when a particular triggering data structure pattern is encountered during processing of said transformation document, and when invoked, cause said particular data structured pattern to be create in said result document (Huang, figures 2B, 3A, 4A; [0052], [0055]; [0056], [0064], [0071]; based on finding the corresponding meta-tag by matching such pattern in source and target files, using corresponding meta-tag from the associated meta-tag file to generate XSLT. The XSLT includes a template (Huang, figures 3A, 3C, 3D), said template being invoked when "<xsl:template match='recipe'>" trigger pattern is encountered during applying the transformation document to the source XML file to provide the target file (see the '095; figures 2B, 3A, 4A, 4C; page 12, last paragraph – page 13, first paragraph; page 15, last paragraph; page 17, first paragraph).

However, Huang does not explicitly disclose determining a synonymous data structure pattern that is synonymous with said particular data structure pattern selecting a particular data structure pattern that occurs in said second document; and determining whether said first document comprises a matching data structure pattern that matches said synonymous data structure pattern.

Wheeler teaches:

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- determining a synonymous data structure pattern that is synonymous with said particular data structure pattern selecting a particular data structure pattern that occurs in said second document (Wheeler, page 3, paragraph 20; using synonym table lookup to determine data structure matching between source and target document); and
- determining whether said first document comprises a matching data structure pattern that matches said synonymous data structure pattern (Wheeler, page 3, paragraph 20 and page 9, paragraph 80; accessing a synonym table lookup to determine data structure, such as element or attribute in the source document that matches the data structure in the target document for mapping).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Wheeler's comparison technique into Huang to provide different matching process, since many of comparison techniques, such as using synonym table lookup, extract string match, similarly match, etc. can be applied into XML document for mapping and transforming documents as Wheeler disclosed (Wheeler, page 3, paragraph 20 and page 7, paragraphs 65-68 and figures 7A).

Claim 25 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 9 and is rejected under the same rationale.

10. **Claims 10-11 and 26-27 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Huang and Wheeler as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Menke, US 2002/0123878 A1, filed 02/2001.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9. Huang teaches the inserted target file is used to generating the XSLT, wherein the inserted target file include <xsl:> tags to associate elements or source objects in a source file (Huang, [0055], [0060], [0067], [0081] (see the '095, page 14, last paragraph – page 15)). The the <xsl:> tags, such as <xsl: template match="document">, <xsl: template match="recipe">, "<xsl: value-of select="title">" (Huang, fig. 3B (see the '095, fig. 3B)); and elements of the source file, such as "<document>", "<title>", "<recipe>" (Huang, fig. 2B (see the '095, fig. 2B)). Huang also teaches generating the XSLT include a template to transform the tag <document> from the source XML file to the target file (Huang, [0052] (see the '095, page 13, first paragraph)). However, Huang does not explicitly disclose said particular triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structured pattern.

Menke teaches a dictionary file to define a match for terms to be translated (Menke, [0031]) and using a stylesheet having template being invoked when a particular triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structure pattern to translate a document (Menke, [0047], template match statement).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Menke's teaching into Huang to provide triggering data structure pattern comprises said matching data structured pattern, since the combination would have allowed to translate a document into another using matching pattern based on a dictionary.

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 9. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 9, the limitations of “accessing a set of information that indicates that said particular data structure pattern is synonymous with said synonymous data structure pattern” must be included in order to match pattern in matching process. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Claims 26-27 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 10-11 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

11. **Claims 12 and 28 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Worden further in view of Wheeler as applied to claims 11 above, and further in view of Weinberg et al., US 2002/0194196 A1, priority filed 10/2000.**

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11. Huang does not teach wherein said set of information is provided by a user.

Weinberg teaches transform tool allows a user modifies table lookup to create additional relationships of a data source (Weinberg, page 4, paragraph 44).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Weinberg’s transform tool into Worden and Wheeler’s synonym table lookup to allow the user to add new words (patterns or synonyms), update information and/or create additional relationships in the table lookup, since modified table lookup would have provided accurately matching process. It is noted that modifying a dictionary by adding and/or deleting new words was well known in the art.

Claim 28 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 12, and is rejected under the same rationale.

12. **Claims 15-16, 31-32 maintain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang as applied to claims 1 above, and further in view of Worden et al., US 2003/0149934 A1, filed 05/2001.**

Regarding dependent claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1. Huang does not explicitly disclose processing said transformation document in conjunction with a third document to derive a transformed document, wherein said third document is a different document from said first document.

Worden teaches processing a transformation document in conjunction with a third document to derive a transformed document, wherein said third document is a different document from said first document (Worden, page 3, paragraphs 39-41; automatically generating a transformation document (XSLT) to translate the first XML document or a document in first XML language (third document) to a document in second XML document).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Worden's teaching into Huang's teaching to, since the combination would have provided a transformation to translate the source file as well as similar type of the source file into another document as Worden disclosed.

Regarding dependent claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Worden teaches the limitations of claim 15 as explained above. Worden teaches wherein said first document is of a

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particular type, and wherein said third document is of the same particular type (Worden, page 3, paragraphs 39-41; the first XML document in a first XML based language and the third document is also a first XML based language).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Worden's teaching into Huang's teaching to, since the combination would have provided a transformation to translate the source file as well as similar type of the source file into another document as Worden disclosed.

Claims 31-32 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 15-16, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Allowable Subject Matter

13. Claims 6, 8, 22 and 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/09/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that "The application was not filed in electronic form but rather in paper form. Thus, Application did nothing to embedded a hyperlink or browser executable code into the application" (Remarks, page 13).

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This is not persuasive. The paper form includes a form of browser-executable code “www.w3c.org” so that when such form is entered in a browser, it will cause a displayed of a web site.

Applicants argue that “Examiner has provided no showing that the subject matter relied upon in Huang et al. to reject the claims is disclosed in either the April filing or the July filling”.

Examiner shows that the provisional disclosed subject matter relied upon in Huang et al. reference as explained in the rejection above.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

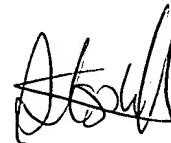
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4126. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TVH
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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER